

News- SOCIAL Letter ACTION

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"CONTAINMENT" THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE?

The Eisenhower Administration is less than two months old and only broad outlines of its foreign policy have as yet emerged. However, enough has been revealed to indicate that despite all the campaign criticism of the Truman-Acheson policy, "containment," is still the policy to be followed. The President's order removing the Seventh Fleet as a screen between Formosa and the China mainland and Secretary Dulles' flying trip to urge European allies to hasten their decision on the European Defense Community are not indications of a change in policy but rather of a stepping up of intensification of the policy of the previous Administration.

That there are constructive alternatives to this policy of military containment of Communism was indicated in the February issue in which we reviewed John Brittain's recent book, *Let There Be Bread*. Brittain, along with Stringfellow Barr in his "Let's End the Human Race," and "Citizens of the World," advocates a World Development Authority to attack the problem of human hunger in the contention that the revolutionary struggle of our time is for the minds of men and that helping people to develop their own natural resources and thus to provide for their own food, clothing, shelter and necessities of a better life is the best possible antidote for Communism.

Dr. James H. Robinson, brilliant pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, who recently returned from a mission around the world sponsored by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., to study conditions among the colored races, gave the 125 delegates to the seventh annual United Nations Seminar sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare, a glimpse of another alternative to our present foreign policy.

Admitting that in our present situation military defense is imperative and that without our intervention to protect South Korea Russia would have attained her eastern objective, which is control of Japan, he nevertheless pointed out the futility of much that we are doing. Said Dr. Robinson, "I don't believe Americans understand the nature of the world they are living in. The word for us in Europe is naiveté."

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CALLING ALL WORK CAMPERS JAMAICA WORK CAMP

Exciting travel, stimulating fellowship, study of social problems in a laboratory situation, healthful exercise, a real opportunity to be of service to others, and most important of all, a chance to live for eight weeks the Christian philosophy of life in an experimental way—all of these are rolled into one in our coming Jamaica work camp, June 15 to August 10. This is a rare opportunity open to about 15 young people, married or single, between the ages of 18 and 30.

The total cost—food, transportation, and everything except personal expenditures—\$350.00 per person. The work project will be that of helping to restore the churches and mission property destroyed in the hurricane.

The camp is sponsored by The United Christian Missionary Society and is administered by the Department of Social Welfare. Those interested in attending, therefore, should write immediately to Barton Hunter, Department of Social Welfare, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana, for full information.

Churches and student groups should give thought to providing some scholarship aid for sending a person or couple from their groups. Some limited scholarship funds are available through the Jamaica work camp committee for especially qualified individuals.

This is one of the significant and exciting projects of our brotherhood life. Is it the way you ought to spend your summer?

B. H.

WORLD ISSUES COME TO THE CAMPUS

The fourth annual institute on World Affairs was held in Lexington, Ky., February 9, 10, 11. Joint sponsors of the project were the College of the Bible, Transylvania College, Kentucky Christian Missionary Society, Central Christian Church and the department of social welfare.

"World Peace at Stake in the United Nations" was discussed by Dr. T. Z. Koo, professor of oriental studies at the University of Iowa. Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law, at the University of Chicago spoke on "Our Freedoms and the United Nations." World concerns in the light of what the local church can do was interpreted by Mrs. Joseph M. Milner representing the department. The program included presentations at public meetings held in Central Church, chapel services at both colleges and an afternoon "quiz hour" each day in which students came together with the leaders informally to discuss the problems opened up by the addresses.

Dr. Koo, in speaking to the students said "democracy is far and away the most precious thing you have in this country today. I advise you students in all sincerity to participate in your governmental affairs; make your democracy really work and America will be a real leader among the nations." He further stated that the "point of contact and inspiration between the East and the West hangs on this word democracy." He emphasized that the East

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CLEVELAND IN OCTOBER

Recently announced was the National Council of Churches' plan to hold a National Study Conference on World Order, October 27-30, 1953, in Cleveland, Ohio. It is the feeling of many churchmen that a new declaration of the position of the churches on the world situation based upon a thorough re-thinking of the Christian community's outlook in the present day is almost a necessity in view of the projected rewriting of the United Nations Charter.

Prior to the Cleveland conference, which must of necessity be limited in attendance, the National Council is en-

couraging local church, city and state councils and local church groups to discuss the issues so that they may have opportunity to express their ideas and convictions through the delegates who attend the October conference. Study materials will soon be available through the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the National Council.

Here is a project for the local church to take hold of. Begin now to organize your group for such discussions, so that when the study outline is available it can go to work.

B. H.

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS— FOR WHAT?

General Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente has been sued by five New York newspaper editors alleging invasion of the freedom of the press because he barred reporters and the general public from the trial of Mickey Jelke, the oleomargarine heir charged with inducing young women to enter prostitution and living off the proceeds of their profession. In his ruling Judge Valente said, "For weeks I have watched with growing uneasiness the mushrooming public anticipation of lurid and salacious details. Frankly, the reaction of this Court to this symptom of social illness is nauseating . . . It has now skyrocketed to the point where we find it competing with the President's Message on the State of the Union. It is reported that the press of three other continents are reporting this trial. It is the opinion of this Court that such extensive press coverage to a case of this kind is catering to vulgar sensationalism, if not actual depravity . . . From his (the assistant District Attorney's) opening statement and from statements of the defense counsel, the Court is led to believe that the testimony in this case will be steeped in filth. The indiscriminate release of obscene and sordid details can serve no constructive purpose. In fact, it might well be a positive disservice to our youth."

We believe most Americans will applaud the decision of Judge Valente and the action of the higher court which has sustained his ruling.

The freedom of the press is a precious heritage that must never be lost, but the action of the five editors in this case reflects no credit upon the Fourth Estate. Numerous figures from that shadowy world called 'cafe society' are expected to be called as witnesses in this case. Admittedly these names would make news—of a sort—and

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WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

✓*Signals Over*: After a slow start the Eisenhower Administration has begun to assert itself. By a "harmony" legislative program with Congress and forceful but controversial foreign policy moves, President Eisenhower has regained some leadership lost during the days before his State of the Union message. There has been no breath-taking action reminiscent of the first 100—days of the New Deal. But the Administration initiative has quieted for the moment some of the controversies that marked its first month in the office. More will be heard, of course, of the "Big Business" label, which the GOP pinned on itself. The Cabinet officers from large industrial concerns are well aware that they are on trial. Meanwhile, the Democrats have fallen quickly into their role as the "loyal opposition" and the Republican Congressional leaders are making a major effort to unify recalcitrant members behind the President.

(Since this was written a new controversy threatens over the President's insistence that the budget be cut *before* taxes are reduced. Ed.)

✓*Legislative Program*: Following a White House meeting Republican leaders in Congress announced a legislative program which they hope to complete before adjournment sometime around July 4. For the most part this program is Congressional in origin. Presumably, the Administration will submit further measures to Congress for action after it has had time for preparation. Among the major items included in the legislative program are: statehood for Hawaii; amendment of the Taft-Hartley law; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act; tidelands oil legislation; extension of the old age and survivors insurance coverage; foreign aid appropriations; and enactment of limited economic controls legislation.

✓*Omissions*: Significant omissions from the Republican legislative program are permanent universal military training; fair employment practices legislation; and revisions of immigration laws. Present indications are that UMT will not receive Administration support or serious Congressional attention in this session of Congress. While the UMT commission set up in the present draft law is likely to submit to another permanent conscription plan, Congress appears to lack enthusiasm for tackling the issue before the present law expires in 1955. The best guess on FEPC is that Congress eventually will consider legislation looking toward some sort of voluntary plan. A Senate-House Immigration Committee is already studying possible changes in the McCarran-Walter immigration law. But the membership of the committee seems at this point to be unwilling to consider suggestions for abolition of the national origin quota system

and other discriminatory features as suggested by church groups.

✓*Foreign Affairs*: Tariff legislation to be considered before July 1953 may well set the permanent tone of the foreign policy in the Eisenhower Administration. Military measures are aimed at this country's enemies but tariffs are aimed at our friends. There is disquieting talk that the GOP will follow a "high tariff" policy, thus dissipating the 20-year build up of good-will. The move to increase tariffs comes largely from U. S. business groups which make their influence felt in Congress. The vital decision on tariffs will come in debate over the "peril point amendment" when the Congress considers extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This provision now gives the Federal Trade Commission, with the President's approval, power to curb foreign imports when they reach a level determined to be harmful to U. S. industry. In the past, the President has often overruled FTC in the interest of world harmony. Now there is pressure to remove the discretionary power of the President and make the FTC findings mandatory. Nations of the free world would view such a development with alarm. They point out that this would increase the tendency for the U. S. to increase tariffs whenever foreign merchants successfully develop markets in this country. Foreign traders would be reluctant to spend time and money opening such markets only to have a tariff wall raised. Supporters of a liberal tariff policy will fight to retain the present moderate measure which gives the President discretion to keep lower tariff rates in the interest of world relations. But the conflicting attitudes within the GOP and even within the Cabinet indicate that the Administration is struggling with its conscience on this issue. A failure to take a world view on this issue might well wash out much of the good-will created by U. S. post-war foreign aid programs. The high tariff policy did, as a matter of fact, have such an adverse effect following World War I.

✓*Congress*: Noteworthy among the changes in Washington is the domination of domestic policy making by Congress. Republican Congresses traditionally are more determined to make policy for themselves. They have in the past often resented interference even from GOP Presidents, including the dynamic leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. Because of the experience of GOP Congressmen and the inexperience of the Eisenhower Administration, this Congress threatens to run away with domestic policy making. So far the President has not protested. He has been content to lead in the area more familiar to him, that of foreign affairs.

R. A. F.

ON SOCIAL FRONTIERS

What Goes on in Your Home? A study, if you believe George Gianakos, radio and TV editor of the *Indianapolis Times*. On a recent Sunday Miss Gianakos, her family, and an unsuspecting guest, monitored 18 half-hour radio and TV programs on one TV and four radio stations, with the result that the group logged 17 murders, 10 fights, 3 kidnappings, 6 gun battles, 2 poisonings, 4 robberies, 5 threats, 1 case of arson and 1 case of dope addiction. Eight of the murders were depicted on TV and nine on radio. There were nine fights on TV and five on radio; two gun battles on TV and four on radio. Three robberies were pictured on video, one poisoning, three kidnappings, two threats and one case of arson. The case of the teen-age dope addict was on the air. Has death, passion, murder and violence become so common that we admit it into our homes without thought of the consequences? Why not protest to your radio and TV stations?

Titoism Growing? One possible explanation of recent purges in top-flight Communist officials in Soviet satellite states is the danger of the growth of Titoism. It is a fact fairly well established that Russian demands on her satellites are reducing the living standards of these countries to the bare minimum. Wheat, coal, timber and machinery are shipped off to Russia and sold for by inferior Russian-made products. As the number of persons tied to the coal and uranium mines increases so does the discontent. The removal and arrest of Ann Pauker and her vice-premier are rumored to have been due to suspicions that they were plotting to turn Bulgaria into a Titoist state. There are also hints that Albania would like to cut the ties that bind her to Russia's apron strings. Current Soviet attacks on Israel and the flight of Jews from Communist dominated lands have meanings not yet apparent, but indicate that all is not well within the Soviet paradise.

PX Problems. The existence of American military post exchanges in foreign countries where we have troops stationed is the cause of serious dissatisfaction to the peoples of some of these lands. Not only do American military personnel have access to a much wider variety of products at a much lower cost than the rest of the people, but a considerable black market has grown up in PX goods. Recently the life of an Air Force colonel was connected of being the "queen" of a black market ring in Germany. In France manufacturers complain that of more than \$22,500,000 sales by post exchanges last year, only \$1,575,000 was goods of French manufacture, while German cameras, Swiss clocks, Norwegian skis, and Austrian goods were bought in duty free.

J. A. C.

AUTHORITY TO CAST OUT DEMONS!

Over 100 laymen and ministers of Iowa ignored its January 5 and 6 snowstorm to sit down together in Central Christian Church at Des Moines, Iowa to consider the church's responsibility in the field of mental health.

Among the leaders of the conference were Mr. Robert Preston, chaplain of Winters Veterans Hospital, Topeka, Kansas. Excellent planning by Mr. Bruce Matthews, Chairman of the Iowa Social Action Commission, Dr. Loren Lair, Secretary of the Iowa Christian Missionary Society, contributed largely to the success of the institute. Barton Hunter and Mrs. Ruth Estes Milner, of the Department of Social Welfare, also participated.

A summary of the emphases of the institute as seen both in the addresses and discussion includes the following:

(1) An insistence on the importance of the thinking of people as individual human beings rather than as "cases" or "insane people."

(2) An emphasis on the necessity of beginning any work by the church in this field with a clear knowledge of the facts.

(3) A feeling that Christians should deal with this problem in a spirit of confidence and not merely as a misfortune to be deplored.

(4) Discussion is not enough. It must lead to action.

(5) The need for emphasizing the possibilities of recovery of the mentally ill, rather than concentrating on the negative aspects of the disease.

(6) A general agreement that the church has a responsibility in this area of social welfare and has a contribution to make toward its solution of the problem.

Chaplain Preston in one of his addresses quoted Dr. Karl A. Menninger, as follows: "If we can love; this is the touchstone. This is the key to all therapeutic programs of the modern psychiatric hospital. It dominates the behaviour of its staff from the director down to the gardener. To our patient who cannot love, we must say by our actions that we do love him. You can be angry here if you must be: we know you have had cause. We know you have been wronged . . . But we are not angry—and you won't be, either, after awhile. We are your friends. Those about you are all friends. You can relax your defenses and your tensions. As you—and we—come to understand your life better, the warmth of love will begin to replace your present anguish—and you will find yourself getting well!" Could it be that these lines describe not only "the therapeutic program of the modern psychiatric hospital," but also the real approach of the ideal Christian Church to the lives of those who seek its saving fellowship?

B. H.

SUBSIDIES TO CHURCH HOSPITALS

While American citizens are busy trying to protect their public school funds from inroads by religious groups seeking to grab tax funds for parochial schools another sinister development appears on the horizon.

A huge new atomic energy plant is being built in southeastern Ohio. The town of Jackson, Ohio, aware that the influx of thousands of workers in the building and operation of the plant will require additional hospital facilities appointed a committee which has come up with an amazing proposal that the community will raise \$250,000, \$250,000 will be secured from the federal government under the Hill-Burton Act, and \$250,000 will be provided by the Franciscan Order of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, with the understanding that when the hospital is completed it will be deeded in its entirety and without cost to the Order! Not content with this gift to the Roman Catholic Church, the committee proposes to ask for an additional \$750,000 of federal funds under Public Law 139, which provides federal funds for critical defense communities.

The report of the committee was made to a mass meeting attended by an "estimated" 300-400 of Jackson's more than 6,500 citizens, with the majority, according to newspaper reports, voting in favor of the committee's recommendation.

Numbered among the opponents of the plan are Allen R. Huber, pastor of the First Christian Church of Jackson, and Paul I. Wachs, pastor of the Methodist Church, and Dr. Elizabeth Innis. Dr. Innis stated her belief that free medicine could not be practiced in a hospital under Roman Catholic supervision and that there were other feasible plans for meeting the community's needs. Mr. Huber, in a letter to the local newspaper, urged that the Catholic Church build and operate its own hospital if it desired to do so and not call upon the community and the federal government for financing. He also pointed out that the community itself could sponsor the hospital, or that a cooperative hospital could be built and maintained.

The Jackson situation highlights an abuse of a good law. The federal government under the Hill-Burton Act aids local communities to secure better hospital facilities. It was not intended that public funds should go to increase the property holdings of any religious body. What the Jackson committee proposes to do is to take the funds of both local citizens and the federal government for a community project and then deed the property over to a religious body. Despite the previous announcement of their intentions it is a questionable procedure and a violation of good faith in respect to federal funds.

J. A. C.

IS "CONTAINMENT" THE ONLY ROAD?

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Power, might, pride and military force never made us a great people nor can they save us now. Other people believe that we are warlike. Russia has sold the world on the idea that she is for peace while we are painted as warmongers. Mr. Dulles simply can't go around Europe giving our allies 75 days in which to meet our demands."

On the subject of radio broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries, Dr. Robinson observed that there are fewer radios in Asia than there are in New York City. Yet we spend \$10,000,000 to build a ship to roam the Pacific to broadcast our story to lands where only one-and one-half percent of the people can listen. Picking up a State Department pamphlet entitled "Let Freedom Ring!" a cartoon-type of publication highly illustrated in red, white and blue, he exclaimed, "This thing should have been printed in Urdu or one of the Asiatic languages rather than in English! We don't have to be convinced; they do."

Our indifference to the language, customs and culture of other peoples is another strike against us, he said. "We have adopted the Anglo-Saxon attitude of 'If you want to communicate with us, learn English.' Only the missionaries take language seriously. Other peoples think we don't want to take time to learn their language. Yet you can't understand the culture, thoughts and feelings of other peoples unless you know their language." "Wherever I went," said Dr. Robinson, "I learned at least one sentence of the language of the people. It was an expression of appreciation for them and of my happiness of being with them. In every case the audience came alive. Here is a man, they said, who cares enough about us to learn at least one sentence in our language! We have 40,000 foreign students in the United States who could be used upon their return home to teach their own peoples our games, songs, free discussion forums, and the like, if we had enough imagination to use them."

Referring to the fact that two-thirds of the world's population belong to the colored race, he asked, "Why haven't our Great White Fathers in Washington made more use of American Negroes to interpret America to the colored races of the world? Wherever I went in Asia I was mistaken for Jackie Robinson and on one occasion I was actually introduced as 'That great fighter for peace, Mr. Paul Robeson.' Jackie Robinson could reach ten times as many students as I did. One of the greatest things the American churches have ever done was to send Rosa Page Welch around the world to sing to people. Thousands have heard her. In Thailand the emperor used his in-

RELIEF NEEDS STILL BECKON TO US

Reports from relief agencies indicate that dire need still exists in many places of the world. Disasters have added to the suffering of peoples in some countries.

The Department of Social Welfare is constantly packing and shipping supplies to relief centers where the goods are distributed solely on the basis of need. Such items as serviceable and clean used clothing, shoes for all ages, layettes, bed linens, blankets and quilts are badly needed. For KOREA there is need for white muslin as it is impossible to make basic garments for the women out of our old clothing. White cloth is used also for the inner linings of cotton padded garments. Cotton is needed also for padded garments and for comforts.

Send your gifts accompanied by a cash contribution of 8 cents per pound to the Department of Social Welfare, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, 7, Indiana, or to Church World Service Center at New Windsor, Md., 3146 Lucas Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo., or 10901 Russett St., Oakland, Calif.

R. E. M.

fluence to get the Roman Catholic Church hall, the largest in the city, for her and she sang to a great audience. On another occasion she sang by invitation in a Buddhist temple. She announced that she was a Christian and asked the audience to stand as she sang 'The Lord's Prayer.' Why not send Marian Anderson around the world and let her sing to millions? Asia and Africa get all the worst about American race relations; we should be sending qualified American Negroes abroad to tell some of the best things about our race relations.

"We are the true revolutionaries, but we are afraid of the word 'revolution', just as we are beginning to be afraid of the word 'peace'. There is a revolution going on in our world—it is the revolution of nationalism. Imperialism and colonialism are done for. There is going to be an uprising in Africa in the next ten to fifteen years and the Dutch in South Africa are helping it along. If things don't change that continent will be bathed in blood. For \$100,000 a year we could do now what we couldn't do for \$100,000,000 a year, plus blood and suffering by 1965."

As Dr. Robinson declares, the battle of our time is for the minds of men, yet our leaders still act as if they could shoot freedom and democracy into people. We have more of freedom and individual liberty than any other people in the world but we seem to be doing an exceedingly poor job of selling it.

J. A. C.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

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would sell newspapers. Freedom of the press must be protected. But, one may ask, does freedom of the press extend to the publication day after day of the lurid details of filth and obscenity? While we are crying out against government interference why not mention occasionally that both individuals and institutions have some responsibility to discipline themselves? Far too often the press, radio, television, business and industry, as well as other institutions of our society, appear to interpret liberty as the right to do as they please without any restraints save their own interests. Only a responsible society can be truly free.

J. A. C.

WORLD ISSUES

Continued from P. 1

was infinitely more interested in seeing how a fair, impartial democracy can be made real to the humble in the nation as well as to the most powerful. That the peoples of the East would be much more impressed by such a demonstration than by the industrial "know-how" of which we boast.

Dr. Wright in his discussions told the groups that freedoms are relative things, that the freedoms which we think of are rare in human history. Of the four freedoms which became watchwords during the past decade only the freedom from fear and want held meaning for many nations. Among such peoples the struggle for equality is even greater than the struggle for a living. Communism thrives on the freedom from want and from fear by propagandizing that the U.S. with its military and economic power will prevent hungry peoples from getting a higher standard of living—which Communism promises to give. One of the greatest contributions the United Nations can make is in the economic field. The Soviet Union does not cooperate in the specialized agencies of the U.N.

Dr. Wright concluded that we must have a world organization and that the U.N. holds the greatest hope, imperfect as it is in many respects. With its emphasis and study on human rights, on international trade as a means to maintain standards of living and its work through the specialized agencies the U.N. is establishing itself as a world organization of the type that is needed.

This institute is one of several such meetings which the department sponsors on college campuses each year.

R. E.